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To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

1951 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO EXCEED 1949; CIVILIAN SUPPLIES STILL AT HIGH LEVEL

Although production for defense is expanding, civilian supplies of most commodities, including food, are at a high level. In many instances these are larger than before the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Agricultural production for sale and for consumption in the farm home in 1951 will probably exceed the previous record established in 1949, if weather conditions are average or better. Acreage of crops grown in 1951 may be slightly less than in 1949, but output of livestock and livestock products is expected to increase further this year.

Output of consumer durable goods, such as automobiles and television sets, has been substantially higher in recent months than in the first half of 1950, and only moderately below the record high levels attained in the last half of 1950. Retail stocks of nondurable goods have expanded appreciably in recent months.

With general price ceilings established, wholesale prices have been fairly stable since mid-February. Consumer buying, which has increased more than consumer income since last June, has recently shown some signs of abating. For the next few months price pressures may moderate. Over the longer run, however, civilian supplies of some commodities, especially durables, are expected to be reduced while incomes will continue to expand. Consequently, inflationary pressures are likely to strengthen again later this year.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, March 1951, p.1.

NUMBER OF FARMS FELL 8 PERCENT IN PAST 10 YEARS

A decline in the number of farms in this country showed up in preliminary figures from the 1950 census of agriculture. Census Bureau Director Roy V. Peel disclosed the tentative count came to 4,379,043, a drop of at least 280,000 for the first five post-war years and at least 500,000—or about 8 percent—for the last decade.

Three major movements appeared to have contributed to that result: (1) A trend toward combining small farms to form large ones, most pronounced west of the Mississippi River; (2) a trend away from tenant farming, most pronounced in the South; (3) a trend away from production of food for home use or sale, resulting from the acquisition of farm land by city dwellers for residential uses only and from rural people taking jobs in nearby city industries.

The Wall Street Journal, April 10, 1951, p. 9.

COTTON LINT

NATIONAL COTTON ACREAGE GOAL OF 28.5 MILLION ACRES ANNOUNCED

With spring plantings now under way, the question of great current importance is whether sufficient acreage will be planted to make possible a crop of at least 16 million bales, stated as needed last October. In this connection, the Secretary of Agriculture recently announced a national cotton acreage goal of 28.5 million acres. With this acreage a yield per acre higher than was reached last season, but less than was reached in 1948, will be needed.

Table 1.- Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production of cotton in the United States, 1947-51

Item	1951 guide 1/	1950	1949	1948	1947
Acreage harvested, million acres	28.5 2/	17.2	27.2	22.9	21.4
Yield per acre, pounds	269	265	284	311	266
Production, million bales of 500 pounds	16.0	9.9	16.1	14.9	11.9

1/ National cotton acreage guide set by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.
2/ Planted acreage goal. In 1949, 489,000 acres less were harvested than in cultivation July 1st; in 1950, 804,000 acres less.
3/ Based on projected planted acreage

Recent reports are giving an increasing feeling of optimism that the acreage goal will be reached. A recent unofficial survey, involving a sample of every county in the cotton belt, is reported to have indicated that between 28 and 29 million acres will be planted. Extremely large increases were indicated in some of the western states.

"Cotton", International Cotton Advisory Committee, March 1951, p. 4.

COTTON CROP SUCCESS MAY DEPEND HEAVILY ON MACHINERY HELP

At least 16 million bales of cotton are needed this season because cotton is one of the most important of all war commodities. The world demand for cotton is constantly increasing; the United States consumption alone has soared to 9.8 million bales.

In addition to proper cultivation, the cotton producers must offset the continuing loss of workers. Since 1940, these producers have been turning to machines. On July 1, 1950, there were 992,000 tractors on Cotton Belt farms as compared with 335,000 in 1940. During the same 10-year period there has been a 220 percent increase in the number of moldboard plows and a 65 percent increase in manure spreaders. In 1940 there were only a few mechanical cotton harvesters on Cotton Belt farms. In 1950 there were more than 4,000 spindle-type pickers and 9,000 stripper harvesters available. By the harvest season of 1951 the total is expected to swell to around 6,500 pickers and more than 13,000 strippers.

Today, tractors are used for more than 60 percent of the land breaking for cotton, 54 percent of the harrowing, 43 percent of the planting and 45 percent of the cultivation, In 1940 only a small percentage of the cotton acreage was

harvested by machines. It was estimated in 1950 that equipment was available for harvesting approximately 16 percent of the crop. With the strippers and pickers expected to be on hand in 1951 it will be possible, under optimum conditions, to harvest an estimated 4,800,000 acres as compared with 3,000,000 last year.
Journal of Commerce, April 2, 1951, p. 23.

RAW COTTON INCREASES: FABRIC PRICES LOWER

Spot cotton prices were generally at ceiling levels although delivered at mill prices of Middling 15/16" cotton increased to 48.06 cents in mid-April, compared with 47.14 cents the previous month and 34.29 cents per pound in April a year ago. Viscose and acetate staple prices remained unchanged.

Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, averaged 49.80 cents in March, according to preliminary estimates. This compares with the high for the season thus far of 50.21 cents which was reached in December. The average margin for March 1950 was 36.72 cents. The widest margin on record was 64.31 cents for December 1947. Prices for several kinds of cotton gray goods softened during the month and value of the cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton averaged 95.02 cents in March. This compares with 95.55 cents in February and 68.77 cents a year earlier. April prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting remained unchanged, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) increased to 35.00 cents from 34.50 cents the previous month. Printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) declined to 20.50 cents from 23.00 cents in March and stood 3.50 cents higher than April a year ago.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Apr. 16: 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Apr. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	48.06	47.14	6/	46.19	34.29
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	95.02	95.55	94.41	65.61
Mill margins 3/	-	49.80	6/	50.12	33.08
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	24.75	24.75	24.75	24.00	16.25
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	35.00	34.50	34.50	33.50	21.88
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	20.50	23.00	23.00	22.30	17.00

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Journal of Commerce.
6/ No quotations available.

RISE IN "CAVITOMIC" COTTON IS GROWING INDUSTRY CONCERN

Increasing amounts of "cavitomic" cotton now being received by the mills is a matter of growing concern to producers, ginners, manufacturers and finishers of cotton fabrics, Dr. L. T. Hall, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., told members of The Fiber Society at the opening session of the society's 10th anniversary meeting. "Cavitoma" is the name given by Dr. Hall and J. P. Elting of Kendall Mills to the cellulose-destroying micro-organisms now being found in cotton. The two scientists have been making extensive studies of this new threat to cotton fibers.

The full significance of this new threat to mills had not yet been determined, the group was told. However, they felt it a matter of considerable economic concern. Experiments have shown the effects of this "cavitoma" to be a shorter staple caused by weakening of the fibers, an increased amount of fly and lint, the formation of dye spots in vat dyed fabric and an increased sensitivity to alkali. The micro-organisms penetrated the fiber wall and the lumen of the fiber. The fibers become swollen throughout their entire length and striations of the fiber appear. As the deterioration continues the fiber becomes increasingly sensitive to caustic and in some instances is virtually destroyed.

Daily News Record, April 20, 1951, p. 20.

MARCH COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS UP; SPINDLE ACTIVITY DECLINES

Mill consumption per working day increased during March, according to the Bureau of the Census. The average daily rate of 45,600 bales in March compares with 45,600 per day in February and 42,500 in January. In March a year ago the average was 36,000 per day. Domestic mills consumed a total of 912,000 bales in the four-week period ended March 31, 1951. Should the daily rate for the last 4 months this season average the same as for the first eight months, consumption for 1950-51 would be about 10.9 million bales. Stocks on hand continued to decline and stood at 6 million bales in March, compared with 7 million bales in February and 10 million bales in March last year. Active spindle hours remained unchanged in March although spindle activity was off 2.3 percent from the previous month.

Table 3.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	March 1951 1/	February 1951 1/	January 1951 2/	March 1950 1/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	911,654	894,602	1,040,891	900,126
Average per working day, bales	45,583	45,487	42,485	36,005
On hand, 1,000 bales	5,985	6,971	7,889	10,184
Active spindle hours, billions	11.1	11.1	13.3	11.1
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	149.7	152.0	145.9	127.3

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period

3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

USE OF COTTON IN MALE APPAREL UP 80,000 BALES

Data compiled by the Council's market research department show that approximately 1,854,000 bales of cotton were used by makers of men's, youths', and boys' apparel during 1950, an increase of more than 80,000 bales over the 1949 total. This brings the volume of cotton consumed by this market to its highest level since 1947 and the third highest in 10 years. The five largest individual users of cotton in men's, youths, and boys' apparel during 1950 were: shirts, which consumed 537,650 bales; trousers, 435,490 bales; underwear, 244,170 bales; hosiery, 140,540 bales; and overalls, 129,960 bales. Consumption enjoyed significant gains in each of the uses with the exception of hosiery, which declined slightly. Other large users of cotton were gloves, 101,500 bales; coats and jackets, 74,250 bales; and pajamas and night shirts, 65,750 bales.

National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin," Apr. 15,1951,p.1.

UNWOVEN COTTON FIBERS USED IN NEW PHENOLIC LAMINATE

A new phenolic laminate reinforced with unwoven cotton fibers laid at random in the form of a mat, has been announced by the Richardson Co., Melrose Park, Ill. This laminate features uniformity of strength in all directions, outstanding machinability, and improved texture. The new laminate, designed Insurok Grade T 815, is primarily intended for mechanical applications requiring uniform strength throughout, such as non-metallic gears, cams, pinions, textile bobbin heads, and many other industrial parts. The structure of grade T-815 results in a uniformity of strength (tensile impact, and flexural) in the main direction, cross direction, and at all intermediate angles throughout the plane of the material. The physical characteristics are rated as better than high-strength, woven cotton fabric-base materials. The new laminate also has good electrical and moisture-resistant properties.

Courtaulds Limited, Fashion & Development Sect., Feb. 26, 1951, p. 6.

NPA FINDS LACK OF TEXTILE BAGS, OTHER CONTAINERS

Containers of all types, including textile bags, are in a period of short supply similar to the World War II scarcity, the National Production Authority reports. In a quarterly report on the containers and packaging industry, NPA pointed out that demand for containers far exceeded production in the last quarter of 1950, well before defense orders became heavy. The report indicated that NPA might soon allocate raw materials and finished products in this field.

NPA painted a gloomy picture of this situation, saying that demand will continue to greatly exceed output, while raw materials will be in short supply and stocks will continue to be low. In a round-up of the major segments of the industry, NPA said the scarcity of burlap was growing, and the jute situation was uncertain. The agency reported a resistance to any shift to cotton bags because of the price factor. NPA has already issued a glass containers order and demand for paper containers is reported to be 50 percent above production.

Daily News Record, April 6, 1951. p. 1.

TEXTILE BAG PRICES REMAIN RELATIVELY UNCHANGED

The price for new and used cotton, burlap, and paper flour bags on April 15 remained, for the large part unchanged from the previous month. Due to the disparity between uncontrolled Calcutta prices and the controlled domestic market, some of the larger bag companies have withdrawn from the burlap market. The

price of used 100-pound flour paper bags increased from $40.00 to $45.00 per thousand, thereby making the difference between new and used paper bags $72.70 per thousand in April, compared with $77.70 per thousand the previous month.

Table 4.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	April 1951	March 1951	February 1951	April 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	349.00	349.00	349.00	230.00
Burlap	410.70	410.70	410.70	237.65
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	94.15
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	250.00	250.00	145.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	185.00	185.00	185.00	100.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	180.00	180.00	100.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	185.00	185.00	185.00	110.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	45.00	40.00	40.00	5.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	99.00	99.00	85.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	164.00	164.00	164.00	130.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	230.70	230.70	137.65
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	225.70	225.70	225.70	127.65
Paper, new minus bakery-run	72.70	77.70	77.70	89.15

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. shee ting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

US EXPERIMENTS WITH SYNTHETICS FOR DUCK; COTTON MEN PROTEST

The Office of the Quartermaster General has confirmed reports that its research and development branch is experimenting with the use of synthetic fibers to replace cotton as a filling in various types of duck used by the armed forces. Industry spokesmen believe these experiments may center around nylon, orlon or another of the newer acrylic fibers.

Should synthetic fibers be successful in this field, it would cut drastically into the outlet for cotton in duck, it was pointed out. During the last war, rayon got a foothold in the tire cord industry that struck a severe blow to cotton interests. But the potential demand for duck by the armed services is said to be so vast, that experiments toward finding possible substitute fibers are claimed to be justified by the government at this time.

Textile Age, April 1951, p. 33.

TIRE CORD: COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED; RAYON PRICES FLUCTUATE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric on April 2 remained unchanged from the previous month, and stood at 91 cents per pound and 82.81 cents per square yard. The price of 1650/2 rayon passenger and truck tire cord declined. The price of 2200/2 rayon truck tire cord remained unchanged. (Table 5).

Table 5.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, April 2 and March 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq.yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			April 2	March 1	April 2	March 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2	.91	91.00	91.00	82.81	82.81
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	71.63	72.25	56.59	57.08
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	75.50	74.50	46.81	46.19
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	72.80	74.00	56.78	57.72
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	69.75	69.75	57.20	57.20

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

CASEIN: CALLED SOURCE OF NEW-TYPE PROTEINS

New types of proteins are now available for commercial use through the development of practical methods for separating the different forms of casein, Dr. Thomas L. McMeekin of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, reported at the 119th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston. Casein, which constitutes 80 percent of the protein of milk, and—because of its abundance, ease of preparation, and remarkable stability--has been used as a standard pure protein for over a century, has been shown by recent analysis to be three separate materials, Dr. McMeekin said. The new components are of potential value in the manufacture of fibers and plastics.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, April 9, 1951, p. 77.

COCONUT: AMSTERDAM MILL TO SPIN 2,000 TONS OF FIBER PER YEAR

The Fiber Industry Netherland Ltd., in Amsterdam, is to build a mill at Kampen, Overijssel, to spin 2,000 tons of yarn a year from coconut fibers. Coconut yarns have been imported from India but this new factory will be able to cover a considerable part of domestic requirements.

Textile Mercury and Argus, March 9, 1951, p. 419.

GLASS FIBER: DEMAND FOR GLASS INSULATING FIBER INCREASES

Demand for drawn glass insulating fibers continues to increase. The immediate outlook for supplies of synthetic types is generally bright, while organic yarns stocks seem ample to meet the expected demand. An almost complete changeover to the synthetic insulating fibers has been made by the Armed Forces since the last war. The military is a big customer for fiber glass insulated wire and cable, while only negligible amounts of cotton yarns have gone into defense orders to date. Prices are expected to continue firm.

Journal of Commerce, April 3, 1951, p. 1.

NYLON: AIR FORCE TO TRY OUT NYLON IN PIACE OF WOLVERINE FUR

The George W. Borg Corp. has received a modest-sized order from the Air Force for the Company's newly developed nylon pile fabric that looks like fur and costs only a fraction as much. The Air Force will try the fabric as a replacement for wolverine fur used in aviators' flying suits. A Canadian group is understood to be making arrangements to manufacture pile pile fabric in Canada.

The Company has not gone into large scale production of the fabric, but is continuing to supply it to a Milwaukee manufacturer of women's coats. A few months ago a number of the coats were placed on sale at Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago and Macy's in New York City. The Supply was quickly sold out.

Journal of Commerce, March 27, 1951, p. 13.

PEANUT: ICI ARDIL FIBER PIANT BEGINS PRODUCTION

The $5.6 million plant of Imperial Chemical Industries for the manufacture of "Ardil" fiber is ready to begin production. The plant is located at Dumfried, in South Scotland. Ardil is a fiber made from peanut protein, which has been under study by ICI since 1935. Work was held up during the war, but is now being pushed. The product has a resemblance to wool, with its warmth and moisture-absorption, but is not as strong nor as elastic. The plant is expected to have a yearly output of 22 million pounds, but production in the first year is expected to be 8 or 9 million pounds. The raw material will be peanut meal from which the arachis oil has been removed for use in margarine and other products.

Chem. and Eng. News, April 2, 1951, p. 1330.

PERLON: DEUTSCHE RHODIACETA PRODUCING 20 TONS PER MONTH

Deutsche Rhodiaceta AG, after making Perlon commercially since 1949, has now reached an output of 20 tons per month, but claims that demand still exceeds supply. It expects to be producing 35 tons a month by the end of 1951. Its products are "Rhodiaperlon," a continuous filament; "Rhodialon," a spun thread made of Rhodia-perlon and Rhodia acetate, and a staple for spinners. Although the largest amount of Rhodiaperlon is used in hosiery manufacture, it is also used in weaving mills for bodice, raincoat, blouse and linen materials. Other types of it are also used for charmeuse and network hosiery, men's polo shirts and network gloves.

Daily News Record, April 16, 1951, p. 33.

RAYON: COTTON GROWING STATES TAKE LEAD IN RAYON CONSUMPTION

In a recent break-down of rayon consumption by domestic geographic areas, during the past decade, it was revealed that New England has actually lost its standing in this segment of the industry. As a percentage of the total 648.1 million pound domestic textile ya rn shipments in 1950, the various areas received yarn as follows: New England 25%, Metropolitan 9-1/2 percent, Pennsylvania and Ohio 13-1/2 percent, Midwest and West 1/2 percent, Piedmont 49 percent, and South 2-1/2 percent.

As a percentage of the total domestic shipments of 301 million pounds of rayon filament yarn for tires and related uses in 1950, the various areas stood as follows: New England and Metropolitan 3 percent, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Midwest and West 30 percent, Piedmont 32-1/2 percent, South 34-1/2 percent. (Table 6), page 9.

Table 6.- Rayon filament yarn shipments by territory

(Millions of pounds)

Territory 1/	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
					Textile uses						
New England	159.7	126.8	154.7	117.4	106.6	98.8	107.1	116.5	118.2	124.9	110.7
Metropolitan	62.9	47.1	58.4	57.5	54.6	51.3	53.4	56.4	57.1	60.2	63.7
Pa. & Ohio	87.0	65.6	90.1	80.3	77.4	77.3	78.2	82.8	75.8	67.7	56.6
Midwest	4.9	2.6	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	5.2	4.5
Piedmont	316.2	247.6	281.8	227.3	197.6	174.0	168.8	166.4	171.3	168.8	139.6
South	17.4	10.4	13.4	10.8	10.1	8.5	9.8	9.0	10.3	7.4	4.0
Total	648.1	500.1	583.4	498.8	451.0	415.0	423.9	438.6	440.3	434.2	379.1
					Tires and related uses						
New England, Metropolitan	9.0	15.6	10.8	7.6	11.0	6.7	5.7	6.1	5.4	4.7	2.7
Pa. & Ohio, Midwest	91.0	82.9	82.8	72.5	64.3	56.1	21.6	2.6	-	-	-
Piedmont	97.7	88.4	91.7	88.8	77.8	75.4	48.5	23.9	11.5	7.8	3.3
South	103.3	94.1	67.8	61.3	62.3	49.2	39.4	23.0	11.6	5.7	3.6
Total	301.0	281.0	253.1	230.2	215.4	187.4	115.2	55.6	28.5	18.2	9.6

1/ New England - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
Metropolitan - New York and New Jersey
Pennsylvania & Ohio - Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware.
Midwest and West - Area bounded by and including Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, and North and West.
Piedmont - Virginia, W. Virginia, and North and South Carolina.
South - Area bounded by and including Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and South.

Rayon Organon, February 1951, p. 27.

RAYON: MILITARY TIRE TREND SEEN REQUIRING MORE RAYON CORD

Two factors are said in the trade to favor the continued and increased use of rayon tire cord in military tires. One is the greater amount of synthetic rubber that is expected to be used in tires in the future as a result of expanding military output of tires and lack of natural rubber. Rayon cord becomes more necessary, it is explained, as more synthetic rubber is used. Higher temperatures are generated in the synthetic rubber tire, and rayon cord is superior to cotton in withstanding deterioration caused by heat. The other reason for the use of rayon is the tendency of the military to make greater use of "high flotation type" tires as opposed to the use of dual tires on heavy equipment. The single large tire is now believed to offer greater efficiency than dual tires, and this trend in itself will cause a greater emphasis on production of larger size tires which require rayon cord, it is pointed out.

Daily News Record, April 10, 1951, p. 41.

WOOL: ALEXANDER SMITH PLANS MISSISSIPPI RUG PLANT

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. recently announced plans for the establishment of a plant at Greenville, Miss. Construction work on this new carpet mill is expected to get under way this spring. Plans call for a completely modern, integrated carpet mill of 600,000 square feet for manufacturing of a new-type Axminster fabric in both narrow and broadloom width. All processes from the raw materials to finished product will be carried out under one roof in a straight-line production operation. Approximately 300 operatives will be employed in the new plant.

Journal of Commerce, April 12, 1951, p. 21.

WOOL: BLENDS ORDERED ON UNIFORM FABRICS

The armed services have ordered mandatory blending of traditional wool uniform fabrics, as one step in an over-all Department of Defense wool conservation program. Moves in this direction taken by the various branches of the armed services are as follows: (1) The Marine Corps has issued a directive specifying that all woolen and worsted fabrics procured in the future will contain 15 percent dacron (Fiber V) or Orlon acrylic fiber. In addition the Marine Corps has suspended the manufacture of tropical worsted uniforms for wear by enlisted personnel; (2) the Navy is "completing final evaluation" in the development of a 70 percent wool melton, used basically for dress blues. Navy spokesmen said the new specifications were 70 percent wool, 20 percent rayon and 10 percent nylon; (3) the Army has adopted a program for a 15 percent replacement of wool by nylon in 16-ounce shirting fabrics. Contracts have been awarded for the production of this wool-nylon blend.

These moves are in addition to the changes in the specifications for wool blankets announced at the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. by Maj. Herman Feldman, the Quartermaster General, which, it now develops, are common to all of the services.

Daily News Record, April 3, 1951, p.1.

ZEIN: DEMAND OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY

Demand for zein corn protein used in making fiber is outstripping supply, it was declared by Morris Sayre, president of Corn Products Refining Co. This is the material used by Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. in producing Vicara. Corn Products is discussing plans for expansion of production, he said, but still was not happy about a large scale process for making zein. Output is still on a pilot plant basis. Metal shortages may prevent addition of capacity this year in any case, he pointed out, unless there is a reduction in mobilization demands.

Daily News Record, April 13, 1951, p. 32.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW PROCESS SPURS TALK OF MULTIFIBER MILLS

A single industry dominated by large multifiber mills capable of handling cotton, wool or any of the known synthetics, alone or in blends, is envisioned by some industry leaders as the result of new short-process systems of yarn

manufacture now being introduced. These new systems, it is said, will do away with most of the traditional distinctions between cotton, woolen and worsted making. It is predicted that cotton mills which today must slow down in slack seasons because of lack of orders will shift perhaps to rayon-nylon blends; worsted mills may change over to producing carded woolens.

Development in a Rhode Island laboratory of the Bird system of yarn preparation has given impetus in the direction of multifiber mills, it is reported. Named after its inventor, W. F. Bird of Greenwich, Conn., the Bird system permits the use of cotton carded yarn equipment to spin medium count worsted like yarns. Other short-process systems have been developed, but the Bird system has been in actual commercial production since World War II. The short-process systems permit all fibers to be handled on the same equipment. This equipment is generally modified cotton-system equipment with three or four of the usual drawing out processes eliminated.

The new equipment has two unusual features. Porcupines or rollers covered with stiff wire bristles control the travel of varied length fibers through the drawing and roving frames. Where ordinary drawing and roving tends to pull these fibers apart, untwisted yarn drawn through the porcupine tends to be distributed evenly. The second feature is the use of adjustable rollers which can be set as close as one inch apart or as far as nine inches apart, permitting fibers varying that much in length to be handled in the same drawing and spinning frames. Cotton, wool, every known synthetic, and such fibers as alpaca and angora can be handled in those limitations.

Textile Bulletin, March 1951, p. 214.

LOOM DEVICE SEEN WEAVING COTTON WITH NEW DENSITY

G. E. Hilbert, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, reports the Southern Regional Research Laboratory had developed a simple and efficient loom attachment for weaving fabrics of greater density. He said service tests on a new simplified model shows that "the design of the attachment has been simplified, and on the basis of service tests the new model is believed to be mechanically sound for industrial use. These close-woven cotton goods should make cotton more competitive with synthetic fibers for outer garments, tentage, and tarpaulins, and in other fields where resistance to water and air is a factor."

Daily News Record, March 30, 1951, p. 10.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW PROCESS USES FLUORESCENT DYES ON MERCERIZED COTTON

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. and Switzer Bros., Inc., Cleveland, have successfully applied daylight fluorescent dyes to mercerized cotton following 2 years of joint research, according to a statement released by both firms. The development has resulted in a "completely new type of yarn with a different chemical structure than any known yarn heretofore produced," it was claimed.

The new mercerized cotton yarn will be available in a wide range of counts, from coarse to fine, and is adaptable for knitting, weaving, or "any purpose where colored yarns are used or desired." Joseph P. Holt, vice-president and

treasurer of Aberfoyle, said the yarn now was out of the laboratory stage and was moving from pilot plant into limited production.

Daily News Record, April 5, 1951, p. 2.

URGE MORE STUDY ON ACETYIATED COTTON

Intensification of Government research on processing of partially-acetylated raw cotton has been recommended by an Agriculture Department cotton research advisory committee headed by Harry Caldwell, master of the North Carolina State Grange.

The research advisory group which included M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research of West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala., also suggested further study in fiscal 1952 on: (1) Evaluations of inter-species cotton; (2) effects of yarn and fabric construction on physical properties of commonly used fabrics, and (3) compressional properties of cotton bulk fiber.

Daily News Record, April 12, 1951, p. 23.

RED FOR COTTON PRINTING

A bright blue shade of red, designated Calconyl Red B Single Solution, recommended for cotton printing, has been developed by the American Cyanamid Co. This red, said to differ in chemical nature to similar color types, is reported to be economical, possess good printing properties and a high degree of stability in storage. Calconyl Red B is an azoic dye available in either double or single solution, the manufacturer states.

Chemical and Engineering News, Apr. 9, 1951, p. 1438.

REPORT ON STUDY OF LAUNDERING KNIT FABRICS ISSUED

"The Effect of Laundering on Dimensions and Elastic Properties of Certain Plain and Rib Knit Cotton Fabrics" is the title of the first report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a study undertaken in cooperation with the Underwear Institute. The present study was made on the effect of laundering on the dimensions and the elastic properties of circular plain knit and 1 x 1 rib knit cotton fabrics of 24 to 40 courses per inch. The number of courses per inch played an important part in the dimensional changes that occurred when the knit materials were laundered. Increasing the number of courses per inch usually substantially reduced stretching in width and shrinkage in length. Plain and rib fabrics knit with 40 courses per inch shrank the least in length. Shrinkage in both directions was about the same for the fabrics knit with 40 courses per inch.

"Institute News", Vol. 18, No. 2, Underwear Institute, Feb. 1951, p.

SUITABLE COTTON BALE TIE COATING IS RESEARCH PROGRAM GOAL

A coating that is inexpensive both in cost of materials and in application, that will protect cotton bale ties a reasonable length of time, and that will not damage cotton, is the objective of a research program now in progress. The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the American Railway

Association, and the National Cotton Council are among industry groups interested in the project. Steel mills, chemical concerns, the petroleum industry, and private research institutions also are taking part.

The Council's production and marketing division explains that in the past cotton mills have voiced the complaint that cotton has been damaged by asphalt from asphalt-coated ties rubbing off onto the lint. Ties have been coated to prevent rust, which also damages cotton. In 1948 steel mills discontinued coating ties altogether.

"Progress Bulletin," National Cotton Council, April 15, 1951, p. 7.

NEW PAPERS DEVELOPED FROM GLASS, MICA, AND ASBESTOS

Researchers at the U. S. Bureau of Standards and Naval Research Laboratory have at last produced a satisfactory paper from glass fibers and from mica. In addition a procedure has been developed for improving the quality of low-grade domestic asbestos.

If and when the glass paper is produced commercially, it will lend itself to manufacture of high-quality electrical insulation with a very low power factor. Other uses include gas masks and laboratory filters. Mica paper is said to be a superior dielectric for capacitors. Not only can mica paper substitute for kraft paper but an appreciable saving can be made in scarce condenser-grade mica. Asbestos paper has been prepared for years from asbestos fibers. But the low-grade asbestos that can be produced from domestic sources has such a high iron content that it is unsuitable for the preparation of asbestos paper for electrical insulation. Cleanup of this low-grade material is accomplished by the Bureau and NRL by a wet-cleaning process. Papers from inorganic fibers have not as yet been thoroughly evaluated, but promise to find use in filtration, as electrical insulation and for a host of other applications.

Chemical Industries Week, March 31, 1951, p. 23.

NEW SYSTEM FOR "POT" SPINNING WORSTED YARNS

A centrifugal spinning system claimed greatly to increase and cheapen the production of worsted yarns has been described to the American Association of Textile Technologists by its inventor, Mr. John McCann, of Lowell, Mass. The system is being installed at the mills of the Abbott Worsted Co., Graniteville, Mass.

"Pot" spinning and twisting produces packages up to 4-1/2 pounds. It is possible to pot spin any size package, any size yarn, at any speed from any material. No skilled labor is required. The key to making worsted centrifugal spinning possible was the development of a means for preventing the spun yarn from collapsing within the pot. This was done by the design of an expanding tubular core that could be inserted into the yarn package while the pot was rotating.

Courtaulds Ltd., Fashion and Development Section,
Feb. 26, 1951, p. 3.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

1951-52 OUPTUT OF DOMESTIC VEGETABIE OILS TO BE GREATER THAN LAST SEASON

Farmers' plans as of March 1 indicate they intend to plant smaller acreages of soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts than a year earlier. Flaxseed acreage is estimated at 3.9 million acres, 4 percent loss than a year earlier. Acreages of soybeans and peanuts total 13.8 and 2.6 million, respectively, 6 and 5 percent respectively, less than a year earlier. Based upon the 1945-49 average yields per acre by States the prospective acreage of flaxseed would produce a crop of about 36 million bushels compared with a little over 39 million the year before. Production of soybeans in 1951 would total 233 million bushels compared with the record 287 million bushels produced a year earlier. Based upon average relationships between total acreage and acreage picked and threshed and yield per acre, peanuts picked and threshed in 1951 would total about 1.7 million pounds compared with 2.0 million a year ago. The first indications of cotton acreage will not be available until July, but if the production guide set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is approximated, the increase in cottonseed production will more than offset decreases in other oilseeds and probably cause the output of edible vegetable oils in 1951-52 to be greater than a year earlier.

The Demand and Price Situation, March 1951, p. 13.

DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS PRICES DECLINE

Prices for cottonseed, soybean and corn oils averaged near ceiling levels during March and mid-April, and apparently will remain at about this level until new crop indications become more definite. Reflecting the rollbacks made necessary by the imposition of specific price ceilings on cottonseed, soybean and corn oils, prices of these fats and oils averaged lower in March than a month earlier. Prices of peanut and coconut oil also tended downward in the latter part of March and the middle of April while prices of linseed and tung oil increased.

Except for cottonseed meal, oilseed meal prices suffered moderate to substantial declines in March and the first part of April. Cottonseed meal declined slightly to $81.25 per ton in March, compared with $81.75 in February, but by mid-April had regained the amount lost and stood at $83.00 per ton. (Table 7.)

PROCESSED TALLOW TO REPLACE PALM OIL IN HOT DIP TINNING

Tin plate producers, following up the research efforts of scientists from Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, may pull palm oil off the production line and send in a new substitute — specially processed tallow. The steel industry visualizes a saving between $500,000 and $1 million a year at current market prices. Costs of palm oil are high, and in time of war, enemy action against shipping could cut off long supply lines. Some 7,000 tons of palm oil are used annually for hot dip tinning in the United States.

Science News Letter, April 14, 1951, p. 236.

Table 7.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	April 1951	March 1951 11/	February 1951	April 1950
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	April 16			
Cottonseed oil	23.5	23.5	24.5	13.6
Peanut oil	24.5	25.7	27.0	14.8
Soybean oil	20.5	20.5	21.1	13.1
Corn oil	24.5	24.5	24.9	14.0
Coconut oil 2/	21.8	24.2	24.3	18.3
Linseed oil 3/	24.2	24.0	23.8	18.0
Tung oil 4/	42.5	42.5	38.9	26.7
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	April 14			
Cottonseed meal 6/	83.00	81.25	81.75	64.40
Peanut meal 7/	64.00	67.50	72.10	68.80
Soybean meal 8/	67.00	79.65	82.55	73.30
Coconut meal 9/	61.00	65.38	65.00	65.25
Linseed meal 10/	55.50	69.50	69.60	72.80

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis. 36 percent beginning July 1950.
11/ Preliminary.

USE OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS IN 1950 CONTINUES BELOW LAST SEASON

The amount of shelled peanuts (raw basis) used domestically in primary products during the 1950-51 season through March 31 totaled 539 million pounds, compared with 623 million pounds during the comparable period last year. The reported quantities used in candy are 7 percent less, and the amounts used for salted peanuts and peanut butter are 6 and 7 percent, respectively, more than the reported amounts used for these purposes a year earlier.

Table 8.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Mar. 31		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1950-51	1949-50	1949-50	1948-49
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades	539,436	623,397	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total.	316,281	311,698	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/....	75,028	81,472	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts	75,786	72,366	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/...	161,912	151,658	256,168	250,184
Other products	3,555	6,202	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	223,155	311,699	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, April 24, 1951.

RICE BRINGS $350 MILLION ANNUALLY IN SOUTHEAST TEXAS TRADING AREA

Rice brings in $60 million annually in direct cash income from sales of rough rice by farmers, an additional $25 million in added value caused by processing and marketing operations, at least $70 million in supplementary beef cattle operations, $15 million in other livestock enterprises, and $5 million in the production and marketing of rice milling and drying equipment. This all adds up to about $175 million annually that is produced by rice and related enterprises.

In addition, the natural trading area of the Houston-Beaumont region extends across the eastern border through Lake Charles and Crowley, La., to include most of the Louisiana rice belt, which in terms of volume is about equal in size to that of the Texas region. This $350 million approximate total of the 2 trading areas is a conservative estimate since it omits certain undetermined income such as the transportation and marketing agencies involved after the crop is harvested, the income brought in by the duck and goose hunting facilities available because of rice fields, and other similar items.

The Rice Journal, January 1951, p. 9.

REPORT NOTES GAIN IN USE OF SOLVENT EXTRACTION PROCESS

Almost 56 percent of the 195.5 million bushels of soybeans processed during the crop year 1949-50 were processed by the solvent extraction method, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Of the total amount of soybeans processed, the screw press method accounted for 41.2 percent and the hydraulic press total amounted to 2.9 percent. The oil yield per bushel in 1949-50 was reported at 8.96 pounds for the screw press process, 10.73 pounds for the solvent extraction method and 8.38 pounds for the hydraulic press method.

Table 9.- Soybeans: Quantity crushed, by types of processing equipment, crop years 1945-49; oil produced and oil yield per bushel for each process, crop years 1947-49

Year beginning Oct. 1	Screw press process: Quantity	Screw press process: Percentage of total	Solvent extraction process: Quantity	Solvent extraction process: Percentage of total	Hydraulic press process: Quantity	Hydraulic press process: Percentage of total	Total Quantity
	1,000 bu.	Percent	1,000 bu.	Percent	1,000 bu.	Percent	1,000 bu.
	Soybeans crushed						
1945	102,442	64.2	44,907	28.2	42,111	7.6	159,460
1946	108,744	63.9	45,224	26.6	16,271	9.5	170,239
1947	88,233	54.4	61,000	37.6	12,933	8.0	162,166
1948	101,535	55.3	72,773	39.6	9,351	5.1	183,659
1949	80,546	41.2	109,258	55.9	5,729	2.9	195,533
	Crude oil produced (Thousand pounds)						
1947	782,135	50.7	650,629	42.2	109,362	7.1	1,542,126
1948	929,778	51.4	795,964	44.1	81,111	4.5	1,806,853
1949	721,976	37.2	1,172,491	60.3	48,021	2.5	1,942,088
	Oil yield per bushel						
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
1947	8.86		10.67		8.46		9.51 1/
1948	9.16		10.94		8.67		9.84
1949	8.96		10.73		8.38		9.93

1/ Average for crop for all types of processing.
From: Feedstuffs, March 4, 1950, p. 68 and April 7, 1951, p. 12.

SOY OIL SUPPLIES SEEN AMPLE FOR HEAVY NEEDS

Soybean oil, one of the most versatile industrial and edible oils, is expected to be in ample supply for the remainder of 1951 and into 1952. Old crop prices probably will hold firm at OPS ceiling levels, but after September, when the new crop comes in, a slight decline is expected. The tremendous pressure of demand imposed on soybean oil, mostly because of the short cottonseed crop last year, should be alleviated this year by a sharp increase in cottonseed production. There will be, however, continued heavy demand from drying oil users, who find such oils as castor and tung in very short supply.

Journal of Commerce, April 23, 1951, p. 2.

NEW TYPES ENLARGE YIELD OF SOYBEANS

Eight superior new varieties of soybeans produced by Federal and State agricultural research within the past 10 years will aid United States growers in their 1951 production, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The

varieties are Lincoln, Hawkeye, Adams, Monroe, Wabash, Roanoke, Ogden and Blackhawk.

Dr. Martin G. Weiss, plant scientist in charge of USDA soybean improvement, estimates that more than three-fourths of this year's acreage will be planted to the improved varieties. They produce from 10 to 20 percent more beans than the varieties they have replaced. This averages at least 3 bushels per acre, and the beans have a higher oil content. The plants stand erect in the field and are more easily harvested.

Journal of Commerce, April 20, 1951, p. 16.

TO BUILD SOYBEAN PLANT FOR GENERAL MILLS

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Co. has received an order from General Mills Inc. for the complete engineering and construction of a 250-tons-per-day soybean processing plant to be located at Rossford, Ohio. Equipment to be furnished by Chemical Plants Division includes machinery and process equipment for conditioning, cracking and flaking the beans; the Blaw-Knox Rotocel for extracting the oil; solvent recovery system, and grinding, storage and loading of the finished product.

Journal of Commerce, April 12, 1951, p. 9.

L I N T E R S A N D C E L L U L O S E

LINTERS CONSUMPTION INCREASES: STOCKS AND PRICES UNCHANGED

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 105,000 bales during February, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compares with 151,000 bales in January and 158,000 in February 1950. Consumption of linters totaled 125,000 bales in March. This compares with 110,000 bales in February and 148,000 in March a year ago. Should the consumption rate in the remaining 4 months of the season be maintained at a level equivalent to that of the first 8 months, total consumption would be 9 percent smaller than last season's record peacetime consumption of 1,613,000 bales and about 270,000 bales larger than this season's estimated production of approximately 1,200,000 bales.

Stocks of linters in February remained unchanged from the previous month. Prices of Nos. 2 and 4 grade linters remained unchanged in March, although the price of No. 6 grade chemical linters rose a fraction of a cent a pound. The present prices of cotton linters are the highest on record.

Table 10.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	March 1951	February 1951	January 1951	December 1950	March 1950
		Thousand bales			
Production 1/	2/	105.0	151.3	145.2	147.0
Consumption 3/	125.0	109.9	116.0	110.3	148.2
Quantity bleached	66.9	63.7	70.2	68.0	96.3
Other industries	58.1	46.2	45.8	42.3	51.9
Stocks 4/	2/	542.0	542.0	518.0	562.0
Prices 5/		Cents			
No. 2 grade, per pound.	25.92	25.92	25.35	24.35	11.00
No. 4 grade, per pound.	20.33	20.33	19.75	18.96	7.21
No. 6 grade, per pound.	16.04	16.00	15.11	15.13	4.20

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

NEW SULPHATE PULP PROCESS NOW PERFECTED

Following perfection of its newly developed sulphate process permitting use of hardwoods in the manufacture of dissolving pulp, International Paper Company has announced plans for doubling the capacity of its new dissolving pulp mill at Natchez, Miss. This mill, opened last spring, has a daily capacity of 300 tons, or an annual capacity of 105,000 tons, of dissolving pulp. Additions planned to the mill will be a duplication of the present plant and will bring the total daily capacity of the mill to 600 tons.

Opening of the Natchez mill in 1950 attracted widespread interest throughout the industry, since for the first time a newly developed sulphate process permitted the use of hardwoods in the manufacture of dissolving pulp.

Journal of Commerce, March 29, 1951, p. 13.

ACETATE PULP MILL TO START OUTPUT IN CANADA

The new dissolving pulp mill of Columbia Cellulose Co., Ltd., affiliate of Celanese Corp. of America, will begin operations April 17 with an indicated annual capacity of about 70,000 tons of high alpha cellulose. This is sufficient to make more than 200 million pounds of acetate yarn and staple fiber.

Output of the mill will increase the supply of dissolving pulp from acetate yarn by about 75 percent over the 1950 supply, according to Harold Blancke, president of both Celanese and its Canadian affiliate. The annual production at this mill will equal 15 percent of all dissolving wood pulp consumed by the entire United States rayon industry last year, he added.

Daily News Record, April 16, 1951, p. 7.

MARCH PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in March as well as the price of all three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged.

Table 10.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1950, December	26.70	8.65	9.25	10.50
1951, January	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, February	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, March	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-40. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM SUGAR CANE BAGASSE TO BEGIN IN BRAZIL

The cornerstone of a new paper factory has been laid at Monte Alegre, Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The factory will have an initial production capacity of 10,000 tons of cellulose yearly and will use sugar cane bagasse as raw material. Production is expected to begin about July 1952. Experiments in the use of this raw material have been made by the Cellulose Development Corp. of England, and have been reported highly successful.

Chem. and Eng. News, April 2, 1951, p. 1332.

MARCH TOTAL OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AT NEW HIGH

The amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption in January increased to 65,982 tons, compared with 57,150 tons the previous month and 51,253 tons in January a year ago. Domestic production declined to 39,115 tons in February, compared with a peak production of 44,979 tons the previous month. (table 11, page 21).

Table 11.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1950	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1950, January	37,350	14,245	342	51,253
1950, December	38,402	22,286	3,638	57,150
1951, January	44,979	22,501	1,498	65,982
1951, February	39,115	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
4/ No data available.

UNITED BAGASSE TO START PAPER MILL IN FLORIDA

A new paper mill with a capacity of 45 thousand tons per year will be developed by the newly organized United Bagasse Cellulose Corporation, Clewiston, Florida. President of the firm is J. de la Roza, who has offices in New York City and will use his patents for producing the paper. The proposed mill will manufacture news print, book, and other papers from sugar cane (bagasse).

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, April 18, 1951, p. 11.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S P R O D U C T S

GENERAL ELECTRIC REPORTS ON SAWDUST RESEARCH IN COW'S DIET

Sawdust may some day become a practical part of a cow's diet according to information revealed by scientists at General Electric's Research Laboratory. Experiments to make this possible have been made at this laboratory in conjunction with bacteriologists at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. Tests have shown that irradiation with high-voltage electrons, or cathode rays, makes the pure cellulose digestible by organisms in the cow's stomach, researchers said. The scientists used basswood—in the forms of sawdust and small wafers—in the experiments.

Journals of Commerce, April 12, 1951, p. 9.

MONSANTO PLANS TO BUILD PLASTICS PLANT IN OHIO

Monsanto Chemical Co., of Springfield, Mass., announced that negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the 115-acre site and buildings of the U. S. Pipe and Foundry Co. at Addyston, Ohio. F. A. Abbiati, general manager of the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical, said the new plant will be a major unit in the company's $22 million nation-wide plastics expansion program. The firm will produce lustrex styrene molding materials and resinox phenolic resins.

Journal of Commerce, March 29, 1951, p. 12.

CELANESE CORPORATION TO BUILD NEW CHEMICAL PLANT

Celanese Corporation of America this week announced plans for the construction of a modern chemical plant located at Pampa, Texas, in the Panhandle area. The materials to be produced are used in the manufacture of yarns and plastics, synthetic rubber, explosives, pharmaceuticals and many other products. The process to be utilized at the new plant is a result of the petroleum chemical research and development work carried out at the Celanese laboratories at Clarkwood, Texas.

Southern Textile News, April21, 1951, p. 11.